DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 225 226 EA 014 695

TITLE A Conference on the Use of Surplus Space. Summary. (Portland, Oregon, August 19, 1981).
INSTITUTION Multnomah County Board of Commissioners, Portland, OR.
PUB DATE 19 Aug 81
NOTE 36p.; For a related document, see ED 219 841.
PUB TYPE Collected Works - Conference Proceedings (021) -- Guides - Non-Classroom Use (055)

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC02 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS Agency Cooperation; Declining Enrollment; Delivery Systems; Elementary Secondary Education; Government School Relationship; Institutional Cooperation; *School Closing; *School Community Relationship; *School Space; *Shared Facilities; *Space Utilization

ABSTRACT

In opening speeches to conference participants, Multnomah County (Oregon) Commissioners Caroline Miller and Earl Blumenauer stressed the need for government and individuals to cooperate in providing educational and community services in an era of declining resources. Dale Hess summarized his monograph "Rising above Decline." Richard Andrews spoke on policy alternatives available to better utilize school space. Bob Packard reported on the development of the Multnomah County School Plan. Michael Carrol discussed the actions taken by the Seattle (Washington) Public Schools to use vacant structures; Jim Todd gave examples of mechanisms for cooperation that are working in Seattle; and Rich Smith discussed Seattle's response to the problem of zoning. Small-group discussions were held on the topics of (1) sale or lease of vacant buildings, (2) shared use of open facilities, and (3) process considerations. Topic questions and summary statements recorded by each group, along with copies of the questionnaires administered before and after the conference with tabulated responses, are included. Questionnaire responses from approximately 45 participants revealed an overwhelming support for the provision of a wide range of services. A bibliography and selected abstracts from the ERIC database are appended. (MLF)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)

X This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.
Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.

• Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official NIE position or policy.

"PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY
David H. Fuks

TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)."

ED225226

Conference Summary

A Conference on the Use of Surplus Space

convened by

Commissioner Caroline Miller

Commissioner Earl Blumenauer

MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON

August 19, 1981

Portland State University

EA 014 695

Conference Staff

David Fuks
Nancy Waddell

Conference Steering Committee

Pauline Anderson
Julie Williamson
Stephen Schneider
Elaine Cogan

Table of Contents

	Page
Agenda	2
Summary of Speakers	3-7
Small Group Discussions:	8
Group I Summary	9, 10
Group II Summary	11
Group III Summary	12
Questionnaire #1 Summary, Responses	13-16
Concluding Survey, Responses	17
Bibliography	18-26

Agenda

1:15 Welcoming Remarks
Commissioner Caroline Miller
Commissioner Earl Blumenauer

1:30 "Rising Above Decline: Some Uses of Surplus Space"
Dr. Dale E. Hess

--Five Minute Break--

2:00 - 3:00 Panel Presentations / Question & Answer

Prof. Richard Andrews, School of Educational Administration
University of Washington

Charlotte Beeman, "The Multnomah School Plan"

"Closure Experiences in Seattle"
Michael Carroll, Property Manager, Seattle Public Schools
Rich Smith, City of Seattle Dept. of Community Development
Jim Todd, City of Seattle Office of Intergovernmental Relations

--Break--

3:15 - 4:10 Small Group Discussions

I. Sale or Lease of Vacant Buildings — Room 230
Leader: Dr. Donald Leu
Recorder: Ann Porter

II. Shared Use of Open Facilities — Room 294
Leader: Rodney Page
Recorder: John Garlington

III. Process Considerations — Room 229
Leader: Pauline Anderson
Recorders: Helen Bledsoe
Herman Eschen

4:20 - 5:00 Reconvene for Group Reports, Final Questionnaire and Closing Remarks

Summary of Speakers

COMMISSIONER CAROLINE MILLER welcomed the participants to the Conference, and outlined a context in which to view the problems being considered. She pointed out that as Americans, we face massive changes in the fabric of our family life, and face a decline of our traditionally unchallenged authority in many areas of commercial enterprise. But we still exercise leadership in two crucial areas--technology and information. The consequences of the recent explosion of information are many, making the world appear smaller yet increasing the complexity of the problems with which we must deal.

Commissioner Miller stressed that this complexity did not have to be seen as negative, however. The very availability of vast quantities of information should usher in an age of confidence, for it removes the necessity of imposing uniformity on the world and allows us to accept differences among individuals and cultures.

Further, citizens have access to information that was formerly restricted to institutions. For the first time, government and individuals can approach each other on an equal informational footing, share ideas, and "create new interlocking forces to meet the challenge of the change around us."

COMMISSIONER EARL BLUMENAUER discussed the reasons for having a meeting such as this Conference, pointing out that there will shortly be profound changes in the delivery of traditional government services. We must break down old barriers, and cooperate far more if we are to successfully provide services in an era of declining resources and higher expectations.

Cooperation is needed to find a truly intergovernmental solution. This type of approach is necessary because the scope of the problem is so great that no one entity can adequately deal with it. The best solutions will come when we can enter into a discussion cooperatively to see what resources--from a variety of governments and citizens--can be brought to bear.

DR. DALE HESS summarized the findings he presented in his monograph entitled "Rising Above Decline." In looking at the problem of "surplus space," he found it useful to view space not as a fixed concept, but as a continuum, as an entity subject to grouping. Often, space within a school building is available long before the whole building falls below critical occupancy levels. For this reason, planning should occur early in the cycle, to organize utilization of surplus space before it is necessary to close an entire building.

Dr. Hess pointed out four general kinds of uses of space that have been successful. These are leasing parts of a building, leasing the whole structure, establishing a Community/School, and selling the building. These are examined in detail in his report.

With regard to planning and process, he asserted that agencies don't automatically cooperate without some spur to action. This planning and cooperation does not need to be seen as an all-or-nothing proposition, however. It can start with simple information sharing, and move through such stages as one agency allowing another to use the building, giving a broker free rein to find tenants, allowing a non-profit corporation to run the building, to having several sponsors band together to plan and implement a complex community education program.

Dr. Hess concluded with five generalizations about finding uses for surplus space:

1. An enormous range of possibilities is open if the relevant participants are willing to cooperate.

2. There are two ways to accomplish productive use of surplus space: resolute and sacrificial heroism on someone's part, and long-range cooperative planning.

3. Where there is recognized surplus space, someone will propose a good use for it.

4. The process is never deadlocked as long as there is one party willing to initiate action, and another willing to sustain it.

5. Opposition is temporary. The normal condition is a cooperation that extends to both planning and action.

PROFESSOR RICHARD ANDREWS, University of Washington, spoke of policy alternatives available to us in our efforts to better utilize the space in our schools.

We can perceive it as our task to manage decline. If this is our perception, then we will do no more than that. We will manage more and more decline each year, closing schools as fewer and fewer children come to be educated.

If, however, we perceive our task differently, if we see it as the utilization and enhancement of resources, our decisions will be vastly different. If we plan with the purpose of preserving young people in our communities, we will not be so quick to close schools, for closing schools only hastens the process of outmigration and decline.

We will move instead to concepts of joint and shared use, filling surplus space in functioning schools with day care and senior centers, church groups, and community schools. Rather than managing for declining enrollments, we will seek to expand enrollments by providing education for all the citizens of the district.

BOB PACKARD, former Portland City Planner, reported on the development of the Multnomah School Plan. (Charlotte Beeman had been called out of town on a family emergency.) The School District first designed a process for transferring property to other public agencies. An Evaluation Committee was formed with representatives from the District, the PTA, and the Neighborhood Associations, and this group set goals for the type of occupants sought. A management structure and prospective tenants were recommended, and funding was obtained from an Urban Park Development Grant.

MICHAEL CARROLL, Seattle Public Schools, discussed the actions taken by the Seattle Public Schools to use vacant structures. All buildings are classed as either Retained or Non-Essential. Retained

buildings are offered for short-term leasing, and specified procedures for recapture in the event of a rise in enrollments are in force. Non-Essential buildings are available for long-term leasing and, occasionally, for sale. Because of centralized heating systems, nearly the whole building must be leased before any tenants can economically move in.

JIM TODD, City of Seattle, Office of Intergovernmental Affairs, stressed that city governments must care about the problem, and gave examples of mechanisms for cooperation that are working in Seattle. The Mayor and the Superintendent meet on a regular basis to discuss issues involving both the schools and the city. Special projects and studies have been jointly staffed and funded, and a joint City/District committee works on major issues.

RICH SMITH, City of Seattle, Department of Community Development, spoke on the City's response to the difficult problem of zoning. A School Use Advisory Committee was established, with four community representatives, one person each from the City and the District, and one person from the Joint Advisory Committee on Education. This group studies proposed uses of buildings, holds public meetings, and makes recommendations to the City. Zoning designations are not changed by this process, but uses within each building can vary. A major advantage is that this program consumes less time than the standard conditional use process.

SMALL GROUP DISCUSSIONS

The following are some questions which have occurred to us in each of the topic areas. You may use them to focus your discussions if you wish, but do not feel restricted to them.

I. SALE OR LEASE OF VACANT BUILDINGS

1. What factors concerning the future needs of our schools need to be considered prior to making a decision to sell?
2. What might be the criteria for sale or lease?
3. How might neighborhoods be involved in such decisions?
4. How can possible conflicts between economic concerns and neighborhood desires be resolved?
5. If a decision is made to sell or lease, what other agencies might become involved?
6. What are some highest and best uses for sold or wholly-leased buildings?

II. SHARED USE OF OPEN FACILITIES

1. Are there economic and/or social benefits to shared use of school buildings?
2. What obstacles might arise (legal, organizational, financial) and how might they be dealt with?
3. What uses can you envision for shared facilities? Private sector? Public sector? Compatible?
4. What kinds of community involvement would be desireable in making decisions for shared use?

III. PROCESS CONSIDERATIONS

1. What are the criteria that a school district might consider for involving other agencies in use of surplus space?
2. Once a decision has been made to involve a group of agencies, how can the community be involved?
3. What are the ongoing channels of communication between the school districts and representatives of other involved agencies in looking at a specific issue?

Summary

Group I. Sale or Lease of Vacant Buildings

Discussion Leader: Donald Leu
Recorder: Ann Porter

-- The School district should carry the contract for sale of a building, particularly if the buyer is a community group.

-- In Seattle, some buyers of vacant buildings have been able to pay cash.

-- The primary advantage of leasing is that the district retains ownership of the surplus space and can use it once more as a school if necessary.

-- Short-term leases seem preferable.

-- Long-term leases should include an opportunity for renegotiation.

-- Low interest loans are available for rehabilitation of buildings into housing stock.

-- The Portland School District has recently adopted a policy which expresses an interest in supplementing the desegregation of housing.

-- Michael Carroll stated that Seattle has fared "very poorly" in trying to convert space to low-income housing. Neighborhood resistance has been high.

-- Mixed use of private and public occupants helps with costs, political clout, and proximity of businesses to residents, particularly elderly.

-- The zoning ordinance in Portland does not seem as limiting as that in Seattle.

-- Comprehensive Plan changes would have to be considered.

-- The most important factor in zone changes would be the cooperation between the city and the school district.

-- It was stated that the citizens committee which had been involved in the school closure decisions in Portland had been well received by the community, who had understood the reasons and needs.

-- There may need to be some changes in state law regarding public building use.

-- The Parkrose School District has leased a junior high school to a private school for ten years, with the agreement that if the enrollment of Parkrose fifth graders exceeds 400, the school will revert to the school district.

-- Parkrose also leased an elementary school building to a private school, which has been unable to pay its rent.

-- Seattle has adopted a policy which states that before a public school building can be leased to a private school, the private school must have the same minority population percentage as the district.

-- Neighborhood schools can be converted to branch libraries.

-- Space can be used for a culture center.

-- The general conclusion of the group was that each community, after considering what has been done in other communities, should adapt these plans to its own needs.

-- The integral factor is cooperation among neighborhoods, school districts, and local governments.

Summary

Group II: Shared Use of Open Facilities

Discussion Leader: Rodney Page
Recorder: John Garlington

* Space could be shared with a mixture of profit and non-profit agencies (United Way agencies, colleges) seeking compatibility with income generators.
* Appropriate uses would be senior citizen and children's day care.
* Could rent space to artists and use to enhance educational offerings in schools not having an artist-in-residence program.
* If space rented to computer company, school could share computer time with company and have available for students.
* Could involve theatre, dance, arts and crafts, particularly in evening auditorium use.
* Community could use gym.
* Cafeteria could also be used by senior citizens, promoting inter-generational contact.
* Community should be made aware of space availability so they have a chance to come up with other creative ideas.
* Criteria should include effect on students, teachers, parents, classified personnel, area businesses, community identity.

Summary

Group III. Process Considerations

Discussion Leader: Pauline Anderson
Recorder: Helen Bledsoe

-- A task force should be organized to study the problem.

-- The organization of such a task force should precede detailed discussion of use of space by such groups as this one.

-- There was disagreement as to which governmental body should be the initiator and implementor. The School Board already has a committee studying use of closed buildings; but some people thought the County should take the lead, or even possibly the City.

-- Two areas need to be studied: reuse of already closed schools, and long-term planning about future use of schools that may be closed.

-- Non-closure should be part of the study.

-- Some thought the space should be inventoried first; others thought possible uses of such space should be studied first; all thought both facets need study.

-- Uses of school buildings should enhance the neighborhood.

-- Both top-level cooperation (School District, City, and County) and grass roots support are required.

-- Both early planning and the involvement of a wide segment of people is necessary.

Summary

Questionnaire #1

The responses to this questionnaire of the uses of school facilities were given prior to attending the conference. Thus it is unknown whether the conference changed the outlook of the participants, or in what light they would view the options at this time. However, the responses provide insight into what interested members of the public, confronting the issue for the first time, may feel.

A copy of the questionnaire with responses tabulated follows. Though the responses are widely spread, a few general conclusions suggest themselves.

1. The one option that received almost no support was to to do nothing, "pending some better information." Retiring buildings and providing only minimal custodial care is not popular.

2. The generation of revenue appears to be important, but only as a "baseline" consideration. The only plan of the nine that would not have generated any revenue was the "do nothing" plan. How much of its unpopularity is due to the lack of revenue generation is uncertain, though perhaps substantial. All other plans would bring in some funds, but there were significant variations in their popularity, and these were due to other considerations. Thus, while generation of revenue may be a minimum requirement, it is not in and of itself sufficient.

3. There was a slight preference for public vs. private use, but both were seen as acceptable.

4. There was overwhelming support for the provision of a wide-range of services. The plans rated most desirable integrated school space with community services such as day care and senior centers, recreation programs, handicapped and adult education, visual and performing arts, and career education. A diverse array of private occupants was also welcomed, including offices, food stores, and galleries.

5. There was little apparent desire to just sell off the buildings and be done with it. Respondents saw challenge and opportunity in working to turn the buildings into viable spaces helping to meet a wide-range of community needs.

USE OF SCHOOL FACILITIES PRE-CONFERENCE QUESTIONNAIRE

As we prepare for the conference, we are particularly interested in getting your judgement about the applicability to our County of various options for school usage.

Listed below are the outcomes of surplus space decisions in nine localities. In the space provided, please indicate which of these experiences seem to you MOST FEASIBLE and LEAST FEASIBLE and which seem MOST DESIRABLE and LEAST DESIRABLE. The first lists deal with what's easy and practical; the second with what's ideal. You may indicate your choices by referring to the underlined names in the examples. We'd then like to probe a little further into the "most desirable" option.

Please return the questionnaire as soon as possible in the enclosed envelope.

A. A private school leases Martha Lake Elementary School in Edmonds and pays for its own operating and minor maintenance costs.

B. A number of schools in the Cupertino School District, south of San Jose, have been left empty, pending some better information about their future use to the district. In the interim, the teachers' lounges have been remodeled to allow one person to live there for a nominal rent, thus reducing the likelihood of vandalism.

C. The Drew Elementary School of Arlington County, Virginia, has a capacity of 1100 and an enrollment of only 400. Nevertheless, the building is fully occupied with programs that cover almost every conceivable service for a community: career education, adult education, a preschool, a kindergarten, a reading clinic, day care, recreation, free summer lunches, senior citizen lunches and recreation center, and a police-aid program.

D. The Jacksonville Beach Elementary School was in poor physical condition and was demolished. The land was sold to the U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development which arranged for, and underwrote, private financing for construction of an apartment building for the elderly.

E. In Ottawa, the Crichton Elementary School operates as a normal school and also provides a program for mentally retarded children, some adult art classes, and a daycare center, in the surplus classrooms.

F. In Buffalo, there is a thorough mixing of commercial, recreational and educational uses. Included in the mix: a performing arts center, a pool, a food store, a school, and some offices and shops.

G. The senior citizens occupy the Whittier Elementary School of Austin, Minnesota. They rent the school for a fixed amount each year, make minor repairs, do the custodial work, and pay for operating the building.

H. The Institute for Art and Urban Resources, Inc. is leasing a large 19th century school building from the New York City Department of Real Estate. It provides studio space for artists, galleries, and a performance center in the former auditorium.

I. Croton, New York, moved its school district offices into an empty school and then rented the other half to the town administration. The resulting School-Town Center saves on school and town taxes.

WHICH THREE USES SEEM TO BE MOST FEASIBLE IN YOUR DISTRICT (OR, IF YOUR PERSPECTIVE IS MORE GENERAL, IN MULTNOMAH COUNTY)?

Arlington County - 17

Ottowa - 12

Edmonds - 10

WHICH THREE USES SEEM LEAST FEASIBLE IN YOUR DISTRICT (OR IN THE COUNTY GENERALLY)?

Croton - 16

Jacksonville Beach and Cupertino - 10

Buffalo - 8

WHICH THREE USES SEEM MOST DESIRABLE IN YOUR DISTRICT (OR IN THE COUNTY GENERALLY)?

Arlington County - 24

Buffalo - 12

Ottawa and New York City - 10

WHICH THREE USES SEEM LEAST DESIRABLE IN YOUR DISTRICT (OR IN THE COUNTY GENERALLY)?

Cupertino - 20

Edmonds - 14

Jacksonville Beach - 10

IN CONSIDERING THE OPTIONS YOU LISTED AS MOST DESIRABLE, WHAT MIGHT BE REQUIRED TO MAKE THOSE OPTIONS MORE AVAILABLE?

Would MORE INFORMATION be helpful? If so, what kind of information? *Inventory of prospective users (5), Needs assessment (5), Specific data on options presented in questionnaire (4), Inventories of buildings (3), Financial capabilities of prospective users (3), Zoning (3).*

Would MORE RESOURCES of some kind help? (financial, organizational, legal, etc.)

Financial (9) Organizational (4) Task Force to oversee process (3) Legal advice on mixed uses (2).

Are there things OTHER PERSONS OR AGENCIES might do to help? *City government (4), County government (3), School Board (3), Neighborhood organizations (3), School principals, ESD, Chambers of Commerce, Vocational Rehabilitation, Developers, Visibility through media coverage, Reduce regulations and red tape.*

Can you foresee any OBSTACLES that will need to be avoided? *Neighborhood irritation at actions of School Board (5), Turfism among governments (5), Competition from existing vacant community space, resistance to commercial uses in residential areas, future need of space for schools.*

CONCLUDING SURVEY

At the outset of this process and this conference, we suggested an intergovernmental/community task force be created to deal with the ongoing policy and process questions of surplus space.

Now that you have had a chance to spend time discussing some of these issues with others in the field, we'd like to know how you feel about the task force concept.

Please respond to the questions below and leave this survey at the door. You may identify yourself or not as you please. Feel free to make any additional comments.

1. How do you feel about the concept of an intergovernmental/community task force on the use of surplus space?

Good idea - 25 *Not needed - 3*

2. Would you / your district be interested in participating?

Yes - 20 *No - 5* *Uncertain - 3*

3. Is there a particular area of interest you'd prefer to focus on?

Shared use (7) *Process (6)* *Community development (3)*

Housing (3) *Use of Space (4)* *Zoning changes (2)* *Leasing (2)*

Arts-related projects (1)

Optional:

NAME_____

AGENCY: _____

OFFICE PHONE: _____

---- THANK YOU FOR COMING ----

Bibliography

Community/School: Sharing the Space and the Action, Larry Molloy
Educational Facilities Laboratories, 1973
477 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022

Directory of Community Education Projects, Fiscal Year 1977
Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20402

Surplus School Space: Some Facts About Reuse
New York City Planning Commission
Education Section, Room 2217
2 Lafayette Street
New York, N.Y. 10007

What Happens Next Is Up To You
Government Publications Center
880 Bay Street, 5th Floor
Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Alternative Uses of School Buildings--A Resource Package
Merrimack Education Center
101 Mill Road
Chelmsford, MA 01824

Declining Enrollments: The Challenge of the Coming Decade
Educational Finance Division, National Institute of Education
available from U.S. Government Printing Office

Using Surplus School Space for Community School Centers, Ellen Bussard
Educational Facilities Laboratories, 1959

Fewer Pupils/Surplus Space
Educational Facilities Laboratories

Declining Enrollment: What To Do
American Association of School Administrators
1801 North Moore Street
Arlington, VA 22209

Shrinking Schools, an I/D/E/A occasional paper, 1975
available for $2.00 prepaid from
I/D/E/A, P.O. Box 628, Dayton, Ohio 45419

Many other articles, papers and handbooks are available. Attached are some selected examples found in a search of the ERIC data base. Complete documents are available from a variety of sources for each of the abstracts listed.

Print 8/5/1-94 3023
DIALOG File1: ERIC - 66-81/Jul (Item 1 of 94) User14009 22jul81

EJ239930 CE510742
Falling Rolls: A Canadian Response.
Burstall, Clare
Educational Research, v23 n1 p3-13 Nov 1980
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Describes the findings of a Canadian commission which inquired into the effects of declining enrollments on matters affecting school buildings, school curriculum, the teaching force, and the wider community. Also includes recommendations for action to the Minister of Education. (CT)
Descriptors: *Community Attitudes; *Curriculum; *Declining Enrollment; Elementary Secondary Education; *School Buildings; School Closing; *Shared Facilities; *Teacher Supply and Demand; Teachers
Identifiers: *Canada

EJ232129 EA513400
Surplus School Space--Options and Trends.
Mitchell, Paul; Miller, Brian P.
CEFP Journal, v18 n5 p21-23 Sep-Oct 1980
Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Fourteen school districts in Arizona responded to questionnaires concerning the problem of surplus school space. (MLF)
Descriptors: *Declining Enrollment; Elementary Secondary Education; *School Closing; *Space Utilization
Identifiers: *Arizona

EJ230119 EA513257
The Case against Slamming the Schoolhouse Door.
Hechinger, Fred M.
Community Education Journal, v7 n4 p2-3 Jul 1980
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); POSITION PAPER (120)
Argues against closing schools and presents a list of uses for the excess space caused by declining enrollments. The uses include offering space to the community, creating teacher training centers, creating senior citizen centers, and offering space to private enterprises that would participate in on-the-job training programs for students. (IRT)
Descriptors: Community Involvement; Elementary Secondary Education; *School Buildings; *School Closing; *School Community Relationship; School Space; *Shared Facilities; *Space Utilization

21

EJ230068 EA513201
Efficient and Cost Effective Uses of Vacant School Buildings.
Day, C. William
School Business Affairs, v46 n9 p21,27 Aug 1980
Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); NON-CLASSROOM MATERIAL (055)
Some solutions to surplus space usage in school buildings. (MLF)
Descriptors: *Building Conversion; Elementary Secondary Education; *Financial Problems; *School Closing; *Shared Facilities; *Space Utilization

EJ216047 EA512450
What to Do with Surplus School Space.
Brubaker, C. William
American School and University, v52 n6 p36,38,40-41 Feb 1980
Language: ENGLISH
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); NON CLASSROOM MATERIAL (055)
The growing interest in historic preservation has sparked interest in recycling existing school buildings. (Author/MLF)
Descriptors: *Building Conversion; Community Schools; Declining Enrollment; *Educational Facilities Improvement; Elementary Secondary Education; *Preservation; *Recycling; *School Closing; School Planning; *Shared Facilities

EJ216005 EA512396
Surplus School Space--An Opportunity for Community Education.
Brubaker, C. William
Community Education Journal, v7 n2 p14-15 Jan 1980
Language: ENGLISH
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); NON CLASSROOM MATERIAL (055)
Some school space is "surplus" only when measured by the old needs of traditional education. When considered for the broader needs of the community education concept, the space is an opportunity for better communities. (Author)
Descriptors: *Community Education; *Community Services; Declining Enrollment; *Educational Facilities Improvement; Elementary Secondary Education; Facility Planning; *Recycling; *Shared Facilities; *Space Utilization

22

EJ215419 AA530549
Falling Rolls in the Secondary School.
Jagger, T. F. B.
Forum for the Discussion of New Trends in Education, v21 n2 p58-61 Spr 1979
Language: ENGLISH
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); POSITION PAPER (120)
The author outlines five major problem areas in declining secondary enrollments: space accommodation, curriculum, administration, staff employment, and school reorganizations. He suggests ways to turn these problems into opportunities for educational improvement. (SJL)
Descriptors: Curriculum; *Declining Enrollment; *Educational Improvement; *Educational Planning; *Educational Problems; Reduction in Force; School Closing; Secondary Education; Space Utilization
Identifiers: *Great Britain

EJ209474 EA511841
Utilization of Surplus School Buildings.
CEFP Journal, v17 n4 p10-11 Jul-Aug 1979
Reprint: UMI
Language: ENGLISH
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); NON CLASSROOM MATERIAL (055)
The advantages and disadvantages of five alternative ways of using surplus space available to school systems. (Author)
Descriptors: *Building Conversion; *Declining Enrollment; Elementary Secondary Education; *School Buildings; *Space Utilization

EJ207586 AA530037
Sharing: A Solution to Excess Space?
Brooks, Andree
Teacher, v96 n6 p59-60 Feb 1979
Reprint: UMI
Language: ENGLISH
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); POSITION PAPER (120); PROJECT DESCRIPTION (141)
A rationale is presented for allowing community and neighborhood organizations to use vacant elementary classrooms during the regular school day for such purposes as adult classes, office space, and meetings. Several existing programs are mentioned and potential benefits and problem areas noted. (SJL)
Descriptors: *Community Schools; Declining Enrollment; Elementary Education; *Elementary Schools; *Nontraditional Education; School Community Programs; *School Space; *Shared Facilities; Space Utilization; Teacher Attitudes

EJ203118 EA511410
Under-Used School Buildings: Why Can't Everyone Get Into the Act?
Lewis, David
CEFP Journal, v17 n3 p8-11 May-Jun 1979
Reprint: UMI
Language: ENGLISH
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); NON CLASSROOM MATERIAL (055)
Brief notes on design processes in general, and the way they may be applied to the problem of under-used school buildings. (Author/MLF)
Descriptors: *Building Conversion; *Change Strategies; *Citizen Participation; Declining Enrollment; Elementary Secondary Education; Facility Guidelines; Flow Charts; Needs Assessment; *School Closing; *Shared Facilities

EJ199462 EA511151
Comprehensive Planning: Part 2. Use Decline as an Opportunity to Advance.
Anderson, Allan
American School and University, v51 n5 p32-33,36-40 Feb 1979
Language: ENGLISH
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); NON CLASSROOM MATERIAL (055)
Part 2 of a two-part article describes how managing decline can be seen as an opportunity to improve school buildings that will result in a more economical education system. (MLF)
Descriptors: *Declining Enrollment; Design Requirements; Educational Facilities Improvement; *Educational Planning; Elementary Secondary Education; *Facility Guidelines; *Facility Requirements; *Master Plans; School Closing
Identifiers: *White Plains School District NY

EJ199457 EA511136
When Everybody Screams, 'Don't Close Our School'--Maybe You Should Listen.
Downey, Gregg W.
Executive Educator, v1 n4 p18-20 Apr 1979
Language: ENGLISH
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080)
Encourages school officials to find ways of using surplus space in school buildings. One alternative to closing schools may be to lease space in operating schools to businesses. (IRT)
Descriptors: Elementary Secondary Education; School Buildings; School Closing; *Shared Facilities; Space Utilization

DIALOG File1: ERIC - 66-81/Jul (Item 13 of 94) User14009 22jul81 3025

EJ197846 EA510940
Here's How to Prevent Closed Schools from Becoming Empty Buildings.
Hickey, M. E.
American School Board Journal, v166 n2 p28-29 Feb 1979
Reprint: UMI
Language: ENGLISH
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080)
Ways of preventing school buildings from standing empty include finding alternative uses within the school system, leasing the buildings, and selling the buildings. All uses should be measured by their impact on the community around the school. (Author/IRT)
Descriptors: Elementary Secondary Education; School Buildings; *School Closing; Shared Facilities
Identifiers: St Louis Park Public School MN

EJ190490 EA510503
Re-Use as an Option.
Green, Alan C.; Bussard, Ellen
CEFP Journal, v16 n5 p20-21 Sep-Oct 1978
Reprint: UMI
Language: ENGLISH
Many communities have more school space than they need, while demands for community-based services are growing. Reuse of surplus schools as community school centers is an option worth exploring. (Author/MLF)
Descriptors: Agency Cooperation; *Building Conversion; *Community Centers; Community Education; Community Schools; Community Services; Coordination; *Planning; School Buildings; *School Closing; *Shared Facilities

EJ190486 EA510499
Community Education--A National Perspective.
Tremper, Paul
CEFP Journal, v16 n5 p4-5 Sep-Oct 1978
Reprint: UMI
Language: ENGLISH
Among the factors contributing to the acceleration of community education development are the increasing concern over duplication of effort by community agencies, declining school enrollment, and increased adult leisure time. (Author/MLF)
Descriptors: *Community Education; *Community Services; *Declining Enrollment; *Delivery Systems; Elementary Education; Leisure Time; *Space Utilization

25

EJ176490 SP506724
Empty Classrooms Are Becoming Empty Schools: The Latest Blight on America's Educational Harvest
Eisenberger, Katherine E.; Jasik, T. E.
Lutheran Education, 113, 2, 92-6 1977
Reprint Available (See p. vii): UMI
Language: ENGLISH
One practical suggestion for recycling old school buildings is to use them for housing. (MJB)
Descriptors: *Facility Utilization Research; *Building Conversion; *School Buildings; *Declining Enrollment; *Housing; Building Obsolescence

EJ175710 EA509671
Recycling the Schoolhouse--Options and Opportunities
Journal of Educational Communication, 2, 3, 26-31 1977
Reprint Available (See p. vii): UMI
Language: ENGLISH
A guide for educators and citizens seeking alternative uses of vacant facilities. Discusses local, legal, economic, and social issues involved. Describes some of the alternative facility uses that include human service centers; use by other government agencies; and conversion to housing, private schools, colleges, and adult education facilities. (MLF)
Descriptors: *Building Conversion; *Public Facilities; *School Closing; *Shared Facilities; *Shared Services; *Declining Enrollment; Recycling; Human Services; Elementary Secondary Education; Housing

EJ165830 EA508880
Listen to This School System's 1977-78 Goals (Which Probably Are Like Yours) and Join Us Again Next Spring to See If They're Attained
American School Board Journal, 164, 9, 20-22 1977
Reprint Available (See p. vii): UMI
Language: ENGLISH
The superintendent of a school district lists his district's problems and goals. In the spring he will discuss the successes he had in achieving those goals. (IRT)
Descriptors: Declining Enrollment; *Educational Objectives; *Educational Problems; Elementary Secondary Education; School Buildings; *School Districts; Superintendents
Identifiers: *Woodford County School System KY

EJ160401 EA508495
Utilization of Surplus School Buildings
Savitt, Robert F.
NASSP Bulletin, 61, 407, 31-34 1977
Language: ENGLISH
Descriptors: *Space Utilization; *Public Opinion; *School Closing; School Buildings; Community Involvement; Elementary Secondary Education

26

EJ157013 EA508306
Surplus School Buildings: New Opportunities for Adaptive Use
AIA Journal, 66, 4, 59-63 1977
Language: ENGLISH
Declining enrollments are leaving many districts with space they no longer need. The conversion of surplus school buildings to new uses can often provide communities with new vitality. Examples show unused schools converted for use as apartments, shops, and office space for public agencies. (Author/MLF)
Descriptors: Agency Cooperation; *Building Conversion; Declining Enrollment; Elementary Secondary Education; *Facility Improvement; Housing; *School Buildings; *School Closing; *Shared Facilities; Space Utilization

EJ150175 EA507843
Reusing Empty Schools
American School and University, 49, 4, 22-23 1976
Language: ENGLISH
Examples from some of the successful major techniques to use vacant spaces for special programs and services that will benefit students and the community. (Author/MLF)
Descriptors: *Building Conversion; *Declining Enrollment; Enrollment Projections; Facility Improvement; Nontraditional Education; *Public Facilities; *School Closing; School Community Relationship; *Shared Facilities; Shared Services

EJ149677 AA524247
Declining Enrollment and Options for Unused Space
Gores, Harold B.
NASSP Bulletin, 60, 400, 92-7 1976
Language: ENGLISH
For the first time, the American school system faces long-range, substantial enrollment decline. One immediate question, in view of this decline, is what to do with the resultant empty space in the school buildings. Offers some suggestions. (Editor)
Descriptors: Demography; Enrollment; *Enrollment Rate; Futures (Of Society); *Guidelines; *High Schools; Problem Solving; *School Buildings; *School Space

EJ135616 CE504700
New Uses for Vacant Buildings
Parker, Floyd G.
Thresholds in Secondary Education, 2, 1, 5-6 1976
Language: ENGLISH
The traditional use of public school facilities is examined in terms of declining enrollment, unused classrooms, and potential community utilization of the space. (LH)
Descriptors: *Educational Facilities; *Enrollment Projections; *Public Schools; *School Community Relationship; *Space Utilization; Community Education; Adult Education

EJ119213 EA506143
And Specifically, How To Make Productive Use Out of All That Yawning Space
Pack, Kenneth; Weiss, Edmond H.
American School Board Journal, 162, 6, 44-45 1975
Language: ENGLISH
Excess space can work directly to a district's advantage from one or several angles. (Author)
Descriptors: *School Closing; *Space Utilization; *School Space; Elementary Secondary Education

EJ109250 EA505625
Fewer Pupils, Surplus Space: The Problem of School Shrinkage
Sargent, Cyril G.
Phi Delta Kappan, 56, 5, 352-357 1975
Language: ENGLISH
Descriptors: *Building Conversion; Elementary Secondary Education; *Enrollment; *Enrollment Influences; Enrollment Trends; *Facility Planning; *School Closing; School Demography; Space Utilization

EJ092735 EA504692
Fire Which Is the Best Exit? (A Look at Community Education During the Energy Crisis)
Woods, George S., Jr.
Community Education Journal, 4, 2, 24,62 1974
Language: ENGLISH
Stresses that in spite of the energy crisis, community education is no place to cut back. Contends that there is a need for a process for mobilizing people to take positive steps in solving the energy problem at the community level. (Author/DN)
Descriptors: Board of Education Policy; *Community Education; *Energy Conservation; *Resource Allocation; School Closing; Space Utilization

ED192432 EA012714
Close It, Sell It, or Lease It: What to Do with That Old School.
Schomp, Katherine W.
Apr 1980 16p.; Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the National School Boards Association (40th, San Francisco, CA, April 19-22, 1980).
EDRS Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
Language: English
Document Type: PROJECT DESCRIPTION (141); CONFERENCE PAPER (150)
Geographic Source: U.S.; Colorado
Journal Announcement: RIEFEB81
The Denver (Colorado) Board of Education has taken a number of steps to avoid closing schools. Among these are refiguring school capacities; providing full-time space for programs that do not always function full-time; providing additional private space for related services (psychological, social work, and nursing); expanding instructional materials space; providing space in response to the mandates of Public Law 94-142; and providing programs for the neighborhood. Further attempts to handle the school closing problem were a communitywide examination in 1978-79 of the need for school closings and a recommendation that, for schools with a population of less than 50 percent of capacity, multiple-use occupancy be examined. The school district and the city of Denver have established a commission that attempts to take advantage of the opportunities for better, more efficient use of joint resources. Included are guidelines used in making decisions about surplus school space titled "Criteria for Alternate Use of Surplus Space," and "Criteria for the Disposition of Real Property." (MLF)
Descriptors: *Board of Education Policy; *Building Conversion; Criteria; Declining Enrollment; Elementary Secondary Education; *School Closing; *Shared Facilities; *Space Utilization
Identifiers: *Colorado (Denver)

ED188347 EA012807
Coping with Declining Enrollments.
Fredrickson, John H.
1980 8p.
EDRS Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
Language: English
Document Type: POSITION PAPER (120)
Geographic Source: U.S.; Wisconsin
Journal Announcement: RIENOV80
The current decline in enrollment has had a significant impact on teachers, curriculum, community relations, administrators, and facilities of the public education system. The current cutback procedures of teacher reduction-in-force have fostered a predominantly white, largely middle-class, and definitely middle-aged teaching profession. With fewer new teachers entering the field, the use of innovative teaching techniques and diversified programs may decline. Community relations between communities and school districts have not fared well because of the lack of convincing communication by many school officials. Administrators, after having developed the skills necessary to cope with almost continual growth, must now devise methods to manage decline. Many school districts have the dilemma of what to do with partially used or unused school facilities. A number of steps are advocated to achieve an appropriate master plan. Then the following questions should be considered: How might present surplus space be (1) affected by federal legislation, (2) utilized efficiently for other educationally oriented activities, (3) adapted effectively to suit future educational demands and clientele, and (4) leased or sold to other educational and/or noneducational agencies? (Author/MLF)
Descriptors: Administrative Principles; Basic Skills; Compliance (Legal); Curriculum Evaluation; *Declining Enrollment; *Demography; *Educational Facilities Planning; Elementary Secondary Education; Enrollment Projections; Federal Legislation; *Long Range Planning; Master Plans; Reduction in Force; *School Closing; School Community Relationship; Space Utilization; Teacher Employment

ED188315 EA012766
When a School Is Closed . . .
Amlung, Susan, Ed.
Educational Priorities Panel, New York, N.Y.
May 1980 59p.; Graphics may not reproduce clearly.
EDRS Price - MF01/PC03 Plus Postage.
Language: English
Document Type: RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Geographic Source: U.S.; New York
Journal Announcement: RIENOV80

The purpose of this report is to study the transition from school to surplus property and the consequences for the immediate neighborhood. From the 53 schools closed in New York City since 1975, six schools were selected for study. Of the six schools, three are vacant, two are used by private organizations, and one by the board of education. Data on indicators of neighborhood change in each of the six communities were collected from city and local sources. In those cases where alternate uses were developed for empty school buildings, the neighborhood retained its character and its style; where buildings were vacant, crime and decay appeared to spread, and the fabric of the neighborhood was torn. The following problems in finding alternate uses for closed schools are identified: lack of coordination among agencies at the city and community level; ineffective strategies for protecting school buildings prior to reuse; and absence of strategic and long-term planning for marketing surplus schools. These problems are discussed and recommendations made for their solutions. (Author/MLF)

Descriptors: Building Conversion; Community Characteristics; Community Influence; Declining Enrollment; Disadvantaged Environment; Educational Facilities Planning; Elementary Secondary Education; *Neighborhood Schools; Planning Commissions; Prevention; *School Closing; School Community Relationship; School Policy; *School Vandalism; Shared Facilities; *Socioeconomic Influences; *Urban Environment; Urban Planning

Identifiers: *New York (New York)

ED180056 EA011937
Project School House.
Etobicoke Board of Education, Ontario.
1979 72p.
Sponsoring Agency: Metropolitan Toronto School Board (Ontario).
EDRS Price - MF01/PC03 Plus Postage.
Language: English
Document Type: EVALUATIVE REPORT (142)
Geographic Source: Canada; Ontario
Journal Announcement: RIEMAY80

The Borough of Etobicoke (Ontario) has been seriously affected by declining enrollment. A long-term plan forecasts the necessity of closing many schools by 1987. This report presents findings of a 1978-79 study concerning the feasibility of converting unneeded school buildings to senior citizen housing. It includes drawings and descriptions of senior citizen apartments that could be created in three Etobicoke schools; mechanical, electrical, and structural requirements; and cost analyses. The study concluded that (1) schools generally can be economically converted to residential housing to fit the lifestyle of senior citizens; (2) the residential environment so created will be better in quality than most existing senior citizens facilities; (3) where maximum government subsidies are obtainable, schools can generally be converted to senior citizens residential facilities at costs comparable to or lower than those for similar facilities in new buildings; and (4) a survey of senior citizens demonstrated that a converted school accommodation could provide residential facilities highly acceptable to the prospective occupants. (Author/JM)

Descriptors: *Building Conversion; Cost Effectiveness; Elementary Secondary Education; Feasibility Studies; *Housing; Housing Needs; *Older Adults; Program Costs; *School Closing; Surveys

Identifiers: Etobicoke Board of Education Ontario

ED126614 EA008557
Surplus School Space: Options and Opportunities. A Report.
Educational Facilities Labs., Inc., New York, N.Y.
Jul 1976 75p.; Photos will reproduce poorly
Sponsoring Agency: Ford Foundation, New York, N.Y.
Available from Educational Facilities Laboratories, 850 Third Avenue, New York, New York 10022 ($4.00, prepaid)
EDRS Price - MF01 Plus Postage. PC Not Available from EDRS.
Language: ENGLISH
Document Type: RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Journal Announcement: RIEDEC76

Many school districts experiencing declining enrollments and the resultant surplus space have, with active citizen input, found workable solutions that increase the stability of neighborhoods by enriching the lives of persons of all ages. This report is a guide for educators and citizens seeking alternative uses of vacant facilities. Suggestions are made for planning that involve making enrollment projections, calculating building operation costs, considering unmet educational needs, and allowing for state and federal laws affecting the use of school buildings. A brief section reexamines the demographic picture. The main body of the text describes some of the alternative facility uses that include human services centers; use by other government agencies; and conversion to housing, private schools, colleges, and adult education facilities. The final section contains names and addresses of the districts cited, additional information sources, and a list of Educational Facilities Laboratories (EFL) reports. (MLF)

Descriptors: *Building Conversion; Community Centers; *Declining Enrollment; Demography; Enrollment Trends; Housing; Human Services; Nontraditional Education; Older Adults; Population Trends; *Public Facilities; Recycling; *School Closing; School Community Relationship; *Shared Facilities; *Shared Services; Space Utilization

ED126552 EA008435
Report of the Task Force on Declining Enrollment. Third Revision.
Highline Public Schools, Seattle, Wash.
Jun 1976 82p.
Available from: Highline Public Schools, 15675 Ambaum Boulevard S.W., Seattle, Washington 98166 ($5.00)
EDRS Price - MF01/PC04 Plus Postage.
Language: ENGLISH
Document Type: RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Journal Announcement: RIEDEC76

The purpose of this task force was to study the program, facilities, and alternatives of the Highline School District as they relate to enrollment decline. Specifically, the task force was to establish criteria for identifying facilities where changes should be considered; identify and prioritize alternatives for use of excess classroom space; and determine a process for involving the community in the development of awareness and understanding and for providing input prior to making changes in schools because of enrollment decline. The categories used in evaluating buildings were educational adequacy, operational costs, enrollment, percent of enrollment decline, airport noise impact, alternate use factor, modernization potential, building capacity, and traffic and safety considerations. The process for community involvement consists of four stages--orientation to declining enrollment and its ramifications, input/output, school board's decision and postdecision information dissemination, and implementation. It was determined that, as far as use of facilities is concerned, educational needs should be considered first, community needs second, private or commercial needs third, and redevelopment fourth. The specific recommendations of the task force are included. (Author/IRT)

Descriptors: *Community Involvement; *Declining Enrollment; Educational Planning; Elementary Education; Enrollment Influences; *Enrollment Trends; *Evaluation Methods; *Facility Planning; *School Buildings; *School Closing; School Community Relationship; School Size

Identifiers: Highline Washington Public Schools

ED126551 95 EA008395
Techniques for Closing Schools. Educational Facilities Digest 8.
Council of Educational Facility Planners, Columbus, Ohio.; Oregon Univ., Eugene. ERIC Clearinghouse on Educational Management.
Aug 1976 7p.
Sponsoring Agency: National Inst. of Education (DHEW), Washington, D.C.
Contract No.: OEC-0-8-080353-3514
Available from: Council of Educational Facility Planners, International, 29 West Woodruff Avenue, Columbus, Ohio 43210 ($1.50)
EDRS Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
Language: ENGLISH
Document Type: BIBLIOGRAPHY (131)
Journal Announcement: RIEDEC76

The documents and articles annotated here offer many suggestions for developing closure criteria, planning, maintaining public and staff goodwill, and finding ways to use or dispose of school facilities. Examination of this material shows that techniques for school closure are not subject to great debate, but that failure to recognize and use them at the proper time can cause greater furor than even the wildest arguments over theory. (Author/IRT)

Descriptors: *Community Involvement; *Declining Enrollment; *Educational Planning; Elementary Secondary Education; Public Relations; School Buildings; *School Closing; *School Community Relationship

DIALOG File1: ERIC - 66-81/Jul (Item 85 of 94) User14009 22jul81 3051

ED125076 EA008402
To Re-Create a School Building. "Surplus" Space, Energy and Other Challenges.
American Association of School Administrators, Washington, D.C.
1976 216p.; Photos may reproduce poorly
Available from: American Association of School Administrators, 1801 North Moore Street, Arlington, Virginia 22209 (Stock No. 201-00452; $10.00, quantity discounts; payment must accompany all orders less than $15.00)
EDRS Price - MF01 Plus Postage. PC Not Available from EDRS.
Language: ENGLISH
Document Type: CLASSROOM MATERIAL (050)
Journal Announcement: RIENOV76
School administrators confronted with the possibility of having to close a school need to inform the public, assess community attitudes and needs, and identify the best possible use of the buildings. Existing schools must be reexamined in light of the new need to conserve energy and reduce operating costs. Measures that reduce energy consumption can be taken and, if necessary, schools can be remodeled. The motivation for modernization is now upgrading the environment and remodeling space for change in the educational program, plus phasing out buildings that have outlasted their usefulness. For schools over 100 years old, historic preservation can often restore and adapt them to new needs. Thirty-five successful examples of upgrading existing facilities and, in some cases, changing their function are documented in photographs and floor plans. (MLF)
Descriptors: Administrator Guides; *Building Conversion; Building Obsolescence; *Declining Enrollment; *Educational Facilities Improvement; Elementary Secondary Education; *Energy Conservation; *Enrollment Trends; Facility Case Studies; Needs Assessment; Open Plan Schools; Preservation; *School Closing; School Community Relationship; School Demography; School Planning; Shared Facilities; Space Utilization

ED122439# EA008234
Declining Enrollment. Research Report.
National School Boards Association, Evanston, Ill.
1976 30p.
Report No.: NSBA-R-1976-1
Available from: National School Boards Association, 800 State National Bank Plaza, P.O. Box 1496, Evanston, Illinois 60204 ($3.50, quantity discounts)
Document Not Available from EDRS.
Language: ENGLISH
Document Type: RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Journal Announcement: RIESEP76
Population growth in the United States has declined since the early 1970s. As a result of the lower birth rate and changing migration patterns, approximately one-third of the school districts in the country have experienced some drop in enrollment. Smaller districts are the hardest hit by enrollment decline, since they are less able to absorb the loss of per-pupil financial support. In addition to the financial impact of lower enrollments, problems arise in staffing, building utilization, and school-community relations. When enrollments drop, some reduction in staff may be necessary; underutilized schools may be forced to close, or alternative uses for free space must be found, and the community must be prepared for the changes in program and attendance boundaries that enrollment decline sometimes necessitates. For those districts not yet faced with an immediate enrollment crisis, long-range planning is absolutely essential to ease the transition from population explosion to decline. Planning must be based on local data, not on state, regional, or national information. Constructive alternatives to reduction in force and school closure are outlined in this report. (DS)
Descriptors: Birth Rate; *Declining Enrollment; Educational Finance; Educational Planning; Elementary Secondary Education; *Enrollment Influences; *Enrollment Projections; Enrollment Trends; Migration Patterns; Reduction in Force; School Closing; School Community Relationship; *School Districts; Space Utilization

ED122358 EA008090
School Mothballing Check List.
Bogen Jenal Engineers, Professional Corp., Albertson, N.Y.
4p.; Not available in hard copy due to color of paper of original document
EDRS Price - MF01 Plus Postage. PC Not Available from EDRS.
Language: ENGLISH
Document Type: CLASSROOM MATERIAL (050)
Journal Announcement: RIESEP76
General advice is offered about measures to take before closing underutilized school buildings. If the building has potential value to the school district, tenant, buyer, or other public agency, specific measures are necessary to protect the building. On the other hand, depending on the size, zoning, location, and age, the building may have no future value to the school district or to any other potential owner. In this case, minimum protective measures are necessary. (Author/MLF)
Descriptors: Administrator Guides; *Building Obsolescence; *Check Lists; Facility Inventory; *Facility Requirements; *Preservation; Prevention; *School Closing; School Maintenance; School Vandalism